THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number 52 of Volume 21. | **SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 11, 1841.** | ***Whole Number* 1,094.**

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 240 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

NOW'S THE TIME.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE undersigned have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Combs, Books, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Saddlers Trimmings, Oil Cloth, candles, Nails, White Lead, Drugs,

and almost every article that is generally kept in stores. These goods have all been bought for cash, at cash prices, and not at credit prices, which are five to ten per cent higher than cash prices;—we have at all times funds in the hands of our agent at New York, with orders to buy goods when at their lowest prices,—under these circumstances we think we buy many articles lower than the most of merchants do, and we are very certain that there is no establishment that sells goods for a less profit than we do, and we think it will be admitted that we have been the means of bringing down goods to their present low prices;—we do not brag of having so many thousand dollars worth of goods when we go to the North, nor do we brag of selling more goods (in amount) than we have got, but we say our stock is large, embracing almost every variety of goods. But bitterly threats have been made against us, and now we understand a death blow has been aimed; well, we are ready, we are prepared for the battle, we are as willing and as ready to sell goods at a small profit, or at cost, or under cost *for cash*, as any other house in the place—we say we will sell goods lower than they can be had any where else in town—we do not care what the price may be, for we are determined to sell whether we get a profit or not.

The public are invited to call, examine, and be their own judges. J. & W. MURPHY.

April 30, 1841. r

N. B. We give notice that we have abandoned the practice of giving samples of goods, or of sending goods out of the store. J. & W. M.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
CRESS & ROGER, *of Salisbury.*
SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840 r

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury March 12, 1841.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced

THE BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS

in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Hedick & Lemly, on Main street, a short distance below the Jail, on the opposite side of the street, where he is prepared to do all work in his line of business, at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and *cheaper* than any other shop in the place.

By industry and attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

He will receive in payment for work done, wood and all kinds of country produce, at a fair market price.

A good journeyman Blacksmith is wanted immediately, to whom constant work and good wages will be given. None but a steady and industrious man need apply.

JACOB BRUNER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 21, 1841. r

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVENTURE AT A DINNER PARTY.

It has sometimes been our fortune to be a guest at a dinner party, where ludicrous events occasionally occur. Having had no inconsiderable experience in the way of carving and helping our fellow feeders, we have the vanity to boast that we can serve out a plate of the good things placed before the guests as well, and a little better, than some folks. Not so with every one. A gentleman, whom we will designate as a friend, was once placed in a most awkward predicament. He hated carving as he did the evil one; and he happened to be placed in a situation just where he did not want to be. He was invited to a dinner party, at which a distinguished gentleman was to be present. His mind recoiled at the proximity of a dish, upon the contents of which he ought be called upon to operate, and he avoided anything which might be supposed to contain a *joint*. In fact he always shirked a large cover, as though a living tiger was crouching beneath it, ready to spring upon him. But the day arrived on which he was called upon to exercise his faculties at the "infernal art," as he used to call it. He had anticipated something of the kind, and, he had been looking through the books upon cookery, which contained carving instructions. On which he read, treated largely of this infernal art, and presented pictures of birds and beasts, with lines drawn indicating the course the knife was to take. He studied hard, and got, as he thought, all the windings and sinuosities of the art by heart. He cut up—an imagination—all sorts of animals—common and uncommon. And, though thus theoretically prepared, he still made his appearance at the dinner party with a fluttering heart.

Dinner was announced, and he, being near the lady of the house, felt obliged to offer her his arm though he would gladly have exchanged this disfunction for a howling wilderness, since it seemed to bespeak the probability of his sitting next her; and, if so, he knew too well, though she did not know what would follow. As he augured, so it proved. She assigned the "interested stranger" on her right, and placed our friend on the left—a post of honor, it might be; but to him, a pillory would have been a sort of paradise, compared to it. The cover being removed, a big salmon was exhibited to view. The lady turned to him, requesting his assistance. His last hope, flimsy as it was hung upon the "interesting stranger's" soliciting this distinction. But he sat erect and mute; and when she politely handed him the fish-slice and knife, he felt about as much obliged to her as though she had presented to him a poisoned goblet and a dagger. But there was no retreating.

Being no gourmand, he did not for his soul know why one part of a creature designed for eating was not as good as another. Moreover, the tail of the fish was towards him, and he judged from that circumstance that it was designed he should commence there. He began, therefore, at the tail, and insinuating the fish-slice at its very extremity, turned over a thin finless morsel to the distinguished guest whose plate was first at his elbow. He looked sour as it was placed before him. The lady soon perceived our friend's error, and before he had despatched another plate, pointed to the upper part of the fish. He dashed in the slice under the superintendance of her fair finger, detached a portion for the other guests; for every one, as fate would have it, would eat fish, and no one would taste soup, a sound which he eagerly lunged to catch, as a remission of at least a part of his sentence. Unceasing demands made him desperate, and he laid about with knife and slice, with so little address, that before half the company were supplied, the salmon lay an unsightly heap of ruins, and the most experienced eye might have been puzzled to determine what in reality it had originally been.

Thus achieved, he waited in a grim despair a second attack upon the next dish. At last a servant appeared, bearing an enormous dish and cover, which he placed in the situation the hapless salmon had so recently occupied. The cover being taken off, a turkey was exposed. He would as soon it had been a rhinoceros. However, he chanced to know that the breast was the favorite part, and desiring to atone to the distinguished guest for his late infraction of the law of gulosity, and considering that he could not do too much to repair his error, he sent him a junk in the form of a wedge, that might have puzzled the capacity of an alderman. Here again he was set right by his fair and offending auxiliary, who in evident perturbation audibly whispered, '*thin*, sir, if you please, *thin*.'—He took her at her word, and despatched slices to the others which rivalled Vauxhall.—"The cry was still they come;" turkey, nothing but turkey would go down. All the fish eaters had suddenly become fanciers. A legion of plates were at his elbow, and it was now necessary to disengage some of the limbs. His fate had reached its crisis. In endeavoring to cut off one of the legs, he suddenly drove the ill-fated bird to the edge of the dish, and sent the gravy it contained, like a jet d'eau, over the dress and face of the distinguished guest, who, in consequence, was obliged to be translated to an adjoining apartment to be cleansed.

Our friend had risen from his chair when he undertook to disjoint the fowl; the perspiration stood in drops upon his forehead as large as bullets, and the servant thinking the chair was in his way, removed it one side. Having the fork still stuck into the breast bone, he concluded to sit down again, but not being aware that his chair had been shoved one side, instead of lighting in it he came plump upon the floor.—He held on upon the fork as a support and the consequence was that the carcase of the ill fated turkey flew over his head and struck against the wall of the room. No trap door opened under his feet as he heartily prayed for in vain. He therefore made an abrupt exit, tripped in the mat on leaving the dinner room, made a battering ram of his head against the door, and being partially stunned by the encounter between his skull and the mahogany, he made the best way out he could,

"Nor minded at all which was head or which feet,
Till one over 'tother came plump to the street."

SPRING.

The sweet south winds, so long
Sleeping in other climes on sunny seas,
Or dallying with the orange trees
In the bright land of song,
Wakes unto us, and laughingly sweeps by
Like a glad spirit of the sunlit sky.

The laborer at his toil
Feels on his cheek its dewy kiss, and lifts
His open brow to catch its fragrant gifts—
The aromatic soil
Borne from the blooming garden of the South—
While its faint sweetness lingers round his mouth.

The bursting buds look up
To cheer the sun-light, while it lingers yet,
On the warm hill side—and the violet
Opens its azure cup
Meekly, and countless wild flowers wake to fling
Their earliest incense on the gales of spring.

The reptile, that hath lain
Torpid so long within his wintry tomb
Comes up to the light again—
And the live snake crawls forth from caverns chill,
To bask at rest upon the sunny hill.

Continual songs arise
From universal Nature; birds and streams
Mingle their voices, and the glad earth seems
A second Paradise,
Sunshine and song, and fragrance—all are thine,
Thrice blessed Spring—that bearest gifts divine!

Nor unto Earth alone—
Thou hast a blessing for the human heart,
Balm for its wounds, and healing for its smart
Telling of winter flown,
And bringing hope upon the rainbow wing
Type of eternal life; thrice blessed SPRING!

Extract from "Master Humphrey's Clock," by Dickens.—Along the crowded path they bore her now; pure as the newly fallen snow that covered it; whose day on earth had been fleeting.—Under that porch, where she had sat when Heaven in its mercy brought her to that peaceful spot, she passed again, and the old church received her in its quiet shade. They carried her to one old nook, where she had many a time sat musing, and laid their burden softly on the pavement. The light streamed on it through the colored window—a window where the boughs of trees were ever rustling in the summer, and where the birds sang sweetly all day long. With every breath of air that stirred among those branches in the sunshine, some trembling, changing light, would fall upon her grave. Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Many a young hand dropped in its little wreath, many a stifled sob was heard. Some—and there was not a few—knelt down. All were sincere and truthful in their sorrow.

The service done, the mourners stood apart, and the villagers closed around to look into the grave before the pavement stone should be replaced.—One called to mind how he had seen her sitting on that very spot, and how her book had fallen on her lap, and she was gazing with a pensive face upon the sky. Another told how he had wondered much that one so delicate as she, should be so bold; how she had never feared to enter the church alone at night, but had loved to linger there when all was quiet; and even to climb the tower stair with no more light than that of the moon rays stealing through the loop-holes in the thick old wall. A whisper went about among the oldest there, that she had seen and talked with angels; and when they called to mind how she had looked, and spoken, and her early death, some thought it might be so, indeed. Thus, coming to the grave in little knots, and glancing down, and giving place to others, and falling off in whispering groups of three or four, the church was cleared in time of all but the sexton and the mourning friends. They saw the vault covered and the stone fixed down.

Then when the dusk of evening had come on, and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillness of the place—when the bright moon poured her light on the tomb and monument, on pillar, wall and arch, and most of all (it seemed to them) upon her quiet grave—in that calm time, when all outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurance of immortality, and worldly hopes and fears are humbled in the dust before them—then, with tranquil and submissive hearts, they turned away, and left the child with God. Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lessons that such deaths will teach; but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn, and is a mighty universal truth. When death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shapes of mercy, charity, and love, to walk the world, and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the destroyer's step there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to Heaven.

A Glorious Victory.—A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this—that when the injury began on his part, the kindness begin on ours.

From the Democratic Review for December.

A VINDICATION OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.*

This is a short and unpretending defence of the ancient languages, by a person who is practically engaged in the business of instruction. He has embraced within a short compass, the strong points of argument upon which lovers of classic pursuits are accustomed to rely. He writes with no little earnestness and vigor as apparently under the influence of strong convictions. In assigning the causes for the increasing indifference to the higher order of intellectual culture, of which he speaks, he mentions the simplicity of our institutions and the absence of governmental patronage. In this we do not agree with him, and think that a more deliberate reflection on these topics, will induce him to reconsider his reasonings. We have no space to enter into the controversy, but may recur to it at another time. Meanwhile, we subjoin the peroration of the volume.

"In every department, then, of valuable knowledge, the cultivated mind will find much that is pleasing and instructive in the production of antiquity. If the history of man in all his various relations, and the history of mind in the successive stages of its developements; if the progress of society, and the influence under which it passes from barbarism to refinement, are profitable objects of contemplation—if they are sources of useful knowledge, then are the works of the ancients fountains of wisdom. If the truest delineations of character, and the most faithful portraiture of the passions; if the inmost workings of the mind, the loftiest conceptions of the imagination, and the noblest efforts of unaided reason, are fitted to instruct and improve mankind, then, indeed, are the bequests of a Homer, a Sophocles, an Aristotle, and a Plato, in an eminent degree instructive and useful.

"Studies that are so strongly recommended by every consideration that can give them value, and by the most respectable scholars and authors of every age cannot be long treated with neglect. Indeed, notwithstanding the slow progress of classical learning amongst us, and the backward state in which it still continues, it is yet in a more flourishing condition than might be expected under the circumstances of the case. When we consider the obstacles, with which it has had to contend, and the causes which have operated to retard and depress it, we have reason to be encouraged with its present aspect, and with the degree of attention and respect it has succeeded in winning to itself, from "an age so devoted to the pursuit of gain, that it regards with little favor that has not a tendency to promote some pecuniary end.

"In truth, the advancement of sound learning, of deep and thorough intellectual culture, (of which classical literature forms an essential part,) cannot be permanently checked by any causes less powerful than such as would arrest the progress of knowledge, and stay the march of the human mind. In proportion as the mass of the people in this country shall become thoroughly enlightened, as the stream of knowledge shall grow deeper, as the literary taste of the nation shall grow sound and elevated, and as improved modes of mental culture shall tend more to produce the harmonizing evolution of the faculties; in the same degree this ancient learning will be more appreciated and respected, and more thoroughly incorporated into our systems of education."

* By Charles H. Lyon, one of the Principals of the Irving Institute. New York H. & A. Rsynor, No 76 Bowery. 1841.

"Foreign Sporting," in the New Monthly for April.

WATCHING FOR A TIGER.

"The spot I selected," says the writer, "was the edge of a tank where a tiger used to drink. There was a large tamarind tree on its banks, and here I took my post. A village shikaree accompanied me, and soon after sunset we took up our position on a branch, about twelve feet from the ground. I should first mention that we had fastened an unfortunate bullock under the tree for a bait. Well, we remained quietly on our perch for a couple of hours without any thing stirring. It might be eight o'clock, the moon had risen and so clear was the light that we could see the jackals at the distance of half a mile, sneaking along towards the village, when a party of Brinjarries passing by, stopped to water their bullocks at the tank.

They loitered for some time, and becoming impatient, I got off the tree with a single rifle in my hand, and walked towards them, telling them I was watching a tiger upon which they started off immediately. I was sauntering back to my post, never dreaming of danger, when the shikaree gave a low whistle, and at the same moment a growl rose from some bushes between me and the tree. To make my situation quite decided, I saw his (the shikaree's) black arm pointing nearly straight under him, on my side of his post. It was very evident that I could not regain the tree, although I was within twenty paces of it. There was nothing left but to drop behind a bush, and leave the rest to Providence. If I had moved then, the tiger would have had me to a certainty; because I trusted to his killing the bullock, and returning to the jungle as soon as he had finished his supper.

"It was terrible to hear the moans of the wretched bullock when the tiger approached. He would run to the end of his rope, making a desperate effort to break it, and then lie down, shaking in every limb, and bellowing in the most piteous manner. The tiger saw him plain enough, but suspecting something wrong, he walked growling round the tree as if he did not observe him. At last he made his fatal spring, with a horrid shriek rather than a roar. I could hear the tortured bullock struggling under him, uttering faint cries, which became more and more feeble every instant, and then the heavy breathing, half growl, half snort of the monster, as he hung to his neck, sucking his life blood. I know not what possessed me at this moment, but I could not resist the temptation of a shot. I crept up softly within ten yards of him, and kneeling behind a clump of dates, took a deliberate aim at his head, while he lay with his nose buried in the bullock's throat. He started with an angry roar from the carcass when the ball hit him. He stood listening for a moment then dropped in front of me, uttering a sullen growl.

There was nothing but a date bush between us; I had no weapon but my discharged rifle. I felt for my pistols, they had been left on the tree. Then I knew that my hour was come, and all the sins of my life flashed with dreadful distinctness across my mind. I muttered a short prayer, and tried to prepare myself for death, which seemed inevitable. But what was my peon about all this time? he had the spare guns with him! Oh, as I afterwards learned, he, poor fellow, was trying to fire my double rifle, but all my locks have bolts, which he did not understand, and could not cock it. He was a good shikaree, and knew that was my only chance, so when he could do no good he did nothing. If Mohadeen had been there he would soon have relieved me, but I had sent him in another direction that day. Well, some minutes passed thus.

"The tiger made no attempt to come at me—a ray of hope cheered me—he might be dying. I peeped through the branches, but my heart sank within me when his bright green eyes met mine, and his hot breath absolutely blew in my face. I slipped back upon my knees in despair, and a growl warned me that even that slight movement was noticed. But why did he not attack me at once? A tiger is a suspicious, cowardly brute, and will seldom charge unless he sees his prey distinctly. Now I was quite concealed by the date leaves, and while I remained perfectly quiet, I still had a chance. Suspense was becoming intolerable. My rifle lay useless by my side; to attempt to load it would have been instant death. My knees were bruised by the hard gravel, but I dare not move a joint. The tormenting musquitoes swarmed round my face, but I feared to raise my hand to brush them off.

Whenever the wind ruffled the leaves that sheltered me, a hoarse growl grated through the stillness of the night. Hours that seemed years, rolled on; I could hear the village gong strike each hour of that dreadful night, which I thought would never end. At last the welcome dawn! and oh, how gladly did I hail the first streaks of light that shot up from the horizon, for then the tiger rose and stalked away to some distance. I felt that the danger was past, and rose with a feeling of relief which I cannot describe. Such a night of suffering was enough to turn my brain, and I only wondered that I survived it. I now sent off the peon for the elephant, and before eight o'clock old Goliah had arrived. It was all over in five minutes. The tiger rushed to meet me as soon as I entered the cover and one ball in the chest dropped him down dead."

Woman.—Perhaps one of the most indispensable and endearing qualifications of the feminine character is an amiable temper. Cold and callous must be the man who does not prize the meek and gentle spirit of a confiding woman. Her lips may not be sculptured in the line of perfect beauty, her eye may not roll in dazzling splendor, but if the native smile be ever ready to welcome, and the glance fraught with clinging devotion or shrinking sensibility, she must be prized far above gold or rubies. A few moments of enduring silence would often prevent years of discord and unhappiness; but the keen retort and waspish argument too often break the chain of affection, link by link, and leave the heart with no tie to hold it but a cold and frigid duty.

A clever female French writer says, that a woman should not sit beside the man whom she wishes to conquer, but opposite him. Attack a heart by full front, not by profile, is her expression.

Accident.—An exquisite of the first water while promenading in front of the St. Charles hotel, had the misfortune to fall from a pair of high-heeled boots. His constitution was naturally tender, his disposition remarkably sensitive, and (our paper is blotted with tears while we write it!) patiable to relate he did not survive the shock.—*N. O. Crescent City.*

Transcendentalism.—A correspondent of a New York paper asked, with great earnestness and propriety, the meaning of the word "transcendentalism," which is considerably used at present with reference to German literature and its imitators. He is thus answered:

"Transcendentalism is the spiritual cognocence of psycological irrefragibility connected with concutient ademption of incoluminent spirituality and etherialized contention of subsultry concretion."

There can be no mistake about the matter now.

It is said that two horses abreast will plough with more ease a given quantity of land than three, when placed before each other.

To make Names grow in Fruit.—When peaches and nectarines are about half ripe, says the Charleston Patriot, cover the side exposed to the sun with stripes or specs of wax, in any desired shape or form, which hinders the sun from coloring that part covered, and when the fruit is ripe, and the wax removed, it will be found marked in the manner desired.

How to Instruct.—Pour in knowledge gently, Plato observed, that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths: if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted and little received; whereas, with a small stream, they were easily filled. Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as they who would pour a pail of water into a pint measure.

"I am instructed to inform you that Mr. Brown expects the money to morrow!" said a messenger from an impatient creditor to a dilatory debtor.

"Well, if he don't get it tell him to *keep on expecting!*" was the cool reply.

CAPITAL.

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits, for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using; for the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated; at the same time there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact, assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars be the lowest, and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twen-

ty five return at the rate of ten per cent., the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows, that a capital of 5,000 dollars, expended in the cultivation of 200 acres, will only yield a profit of 500 dollars, while, if applied to no more than one hundred acres, it would produce 1,000 dollars; therefore it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size.—Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means for managing to advantage; some in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by future savings; others from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors: Hence arises deficiences of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrear, wages ill-paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, duns, and final ruin! While he, who prudently commences with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with the proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitable enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and thus while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behooves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain in the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to insure success.—*British Husbandry.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office.—Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune may tend to the serious embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people will be found, to a great extent, a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever therefore may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed.—My first wish under such circumstances would necessarily have been to have called to my aid in the administration of public affairs the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their council and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself so soon after my accession to the Presidency surrounded by the immediate Representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the minister of her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to increase in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wildernesses and to introduce into their depths the light of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the People.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year.—The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in process of coinage and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue on and after the 4th day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6 058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last was $33,429,616 50 of which $24,210 000, will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two millions five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety eight cents, the special object of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present, amounted to $12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,430 60; showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the fourth of March at $12,000,000: the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at 2 500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at $170,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year of $14,670.000 which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,000. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the sixth census, $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $8,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about $694 000 of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources, of $8,800,000; making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next of $4,845,000

In order to supply the wants of the Government an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will without hesitation submit to all necessary burthens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reduction provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect, unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and executing a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends in an eminent degree the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but of States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be issued as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if Banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surpluses from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the condition of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State Banks, which actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing Banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year, of 1835, they reached $16,000,000.—And in 1836 they amounted to the enormous sum of $25 000,000. Thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of twenty three years' purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive Department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not arrest at once the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no desire to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests in the creation of any new agent, as to place them so far as human wisdom can accomplish it on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the People.

After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State Banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unequalled condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing Sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State Banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether if the United States Bank charter, which expired in 1811, had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payment during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; and whether the United States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that, for the first years of the operation of that Bank, its course was disastrous, as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the 2d, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States; which operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involve the country in the greatest embarrassment. And as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American People on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and, while the Sub Treasury received in the result, the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best, qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such a system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it, conflict with the Constitution or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country; a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connexion with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of banks by the states may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government; a consent which, in the present emergency of the public demands, may justifiably be given by Congress in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find, in the experience of the past and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such a distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of Government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I must repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guarantee to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode, by which this is to be effected, addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustee for the States; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and, therefore, comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States it would effect the relief, to a great extent, of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more, as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal, and, therefore, unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this Confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having these proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develope gross enormities in connexion with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditure for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations if the genius and enterprise of our fellow citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should the necessity for one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its difence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

By the report of the Secretary of the navy, it will be seen, that the state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 31 of March 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen that there will be required for the payment of navy pensions, on the first of July next, $81,706 06½, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of $69.000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole $163,706 06½. To meet these payments there is within the control of the Department the sum of $28 040, leaving a deficit of $129,666 06½. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the Navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of that Department. The hope is indulged that, by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance, in connexion with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws, regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts, connected with the financial condition of the department, which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that department beyond the means of payment at its command, cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must, therefore, be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that department shall continue under its present embarrassments. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that if the department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is ever more exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select the most trust-worthy for official station I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it, therefore, proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person whom I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trust-worthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the executive department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures, as in my judgment, will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg leave to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt but that in a liberal spirit of Legislation you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests.—Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection.—Others with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests.—To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist is reasonable to be expected.—Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness, to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth on just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1, 1841.

Good.—Judge Wright, of the Cincinnati Gazette, is out in defence of Daniel Webster again

the charge of Federalism! Mr. Webster could not better testify his gratitude than by volunteering to defend Mr. Wright against the same charge.—*Louisville Public Advertiser.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, June 11, 1841.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Before this paper is issued, we shall be some distance on our way to the remote South-West, on business requiring our immediate personal attention there.

We have made very considerable exertion to engage a competent editor for the paper during our necessary absence, and until recently rested with confidence on success, but at the last hour, our arrangement has failed, and the time left is much too short to make a new one. We, therefore, think it better to suspend the publication during our absence, rather than continue it without an interested and responsible conductor. It has, no doubt, come within the observation of the most of our readers that newspapers, when thrown into precarious hands, on the charities of friends, as it were, to be managed, are invariably almost, badly conducted;—not only in the business department, but too frequently with serious injury to the cause, and the press in other respects. Often times new doctrines, and strange heresies have found their way into the columns of such papers. For these considerations, under the circumstances, we have decided on suspension as the most judicious plan, and must throw ourselves on the generous indulgence of our subscribers for a brief season.

The Western Carolinian is one of the oldest papers in North Carolina, and ever since its first establishment, has been as well sustained as any other in the State so far as regards its subscription list. We believe it has now as many subscribers as any paper in the State, excepting perhaps, those published at the seat of Government;—*but*, while we state this fact with some degree of satisfaction, we regret to add that some of our subscribers have contracted a very bad habit—a habit not creditable to themselves, and exceedingly unjust and inconvenient to us, we mean that one of neglecting to "pay the printer." *Neglecting* we say, for we are unwilling to believe that any man of them all, would wilfully withhold from us the small amount due from each. Some of our "patrons" have not paid us the first "red cent" since we took possession of this paper three years ago, and a still larger number are indebted for two years. For the last year the majority owe us. If we had the whole, or even a reasonable portion of these arrearages in hand, we should not only be perfectly easy in our "financial" concerns, but might enjoy the sunshine, and in these latter days, unashamedly feloniously, of snapping our fingers at those very respectable gentlemen y'cleped Sheriffs, constables, and duns. We could walk forth with "*rultus erectus ad sidera*," fearless of "*ca sa's*," and all such like little annoyances, very common things, by the bye, in these prosperous times of "whig reform." Yes, we could do even more than all this, *for if we chose*, we might *shave notes*, on a small scale, at least.

In justice to another class of our subscribers, we must not stop here. Some have paid up like men, while others have observed the better rule of always paying in advance. These are the "real Democracy" of the land, and with a few thousands of such "patrons," we could do—— wonders, but as it is, we must do—— the best we can, trusting to the honor of delinquents to render us speedy justice now, in return for our forbearance, and patient suffering towards them in the past.

As soon as we return home, the Western Carolinian shall be resumed, with considerable improvements. But though the dress and materials may be *new*, the *principles* shall be the same *old* ones

We leave all our books and accounts in the hands of Mr. Obadiah Woodson, foreman of the Office, who is fully authorized to receive money and give receipts as our agent. We urgently desire all who owe us for subscriptions or job work to make settlement with him immediately, so that the present outstanding debts of the establishment may be liquidated before we resume.

Mr. Woodson will have charge of the Office and materials of the establishment, and will, at all times, be prepared to execute, on reasonable terms, any job work that may be wanted.

This number of the Carolinian completes the present Volume, so that the next will be the beginning of a new one.

We take leave of our friends for a season, wishing them health, and as much of happiness as may fall to the lot of man in this circumscribed life.

☞ Since writing the above, a friend has suggested that if any apology be needed to justify our suspension, we may find it in the example of the Banks, those labor saving machines, which have *suspended* for years past and to come. There is, however, this difference in our cases:—we intend, if we live, to *resume* in a short time, but *when* will the Banks resume! Aye, *when!*

☞ We have directed the accounts of our subscribers out of the State to be forwarded to them in this week's paper, and we hope they will do us the justice to remit *at once*, the small amount of each, small and inconsiderable to them individually, but making in the aggregate a sum of no trifling account to us. These foreign accounts are debts of honor, in the fullest sense of the term, and as such every honorable man ought to feel bound to discharge them promptly. We call upon them to do this.

☞ Postmasters are privileged to frank letters containing subscription money to Editors of newspapers, and most generally, will readily do so at the request of subscribers when satisfied that the letters contain nothing besides.

THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Tyler's Message will be found in this paper. It is remarkably short, but on some points, not remarkably explicit. The first recommendation which it contains is, that Congress shall vote an indemnity to the late President's family, that is, give them some fifty or hundred th usand dollars of the public money. Of course, this will be done. He also recommends the division of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. He says:—"In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation." The plain English of which is nothing less than this, that to save the debtor States from the disagreeable necessity of laying *direct* taxes on their own citizens, to pay their own extravagant debts, Congress must lay *indirect* taxes on the people of other States not in debt, to pay for their prodigal imprudence. Mr. Tyler thinks it more proper to tax the people of North Carolina *indirectly* by a Tariff, rather than to tax the people of Pennsylvania *directly*, to pay their own debts.

Upon the great question of the day, the financial affairs of the Government, he beats about the bush for some time, and comes to the conclusion at last not to recommend anything. He says it is beyond dispute that within the past few years, the People have repudiated a United States Bank, the Pet Bank system, and the Sub-Treasury, and, therefore, he cannot in this quandary, undertake to say what they are for,—he presumes, probably, for something if it could be found out what it is, and thinking Congress might be in possession of better means for determining than himself, he commends the matter to their consideration as the "immediate representatives" of the people. He is nevertheless, in favor of some "fiscal agent," and we strongly suspect that in the end, this "fiscal agent" will turn out to be what he has so often, and so strongly pronounced "unconstitutional," we mean, a National Bank.

But, we have not time for further comment; the Message is before the public; we regard it as one singularly deficient in boldness and independence, and altogether unsatisfactory in its general character;—every man can judge for himself, and time will determine for all.

THE DISPUTE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter of Mr. Fox, the British Minister, on the subject of the burning of the Caroline, and the imprisonment of McLeod, and Mr. Webster's reply to the same have been communicated to Congress and are published.

The correspondence is too long for our columns under present circumstances, but the sum and substance of the whole is briefly this:—Mr. Fox in a very imperious manner *demands* the release of McLeod, and Mr. Webster, in very guarded and exceeding polite terms, tells him that the demand will be complied with. The fact is, our Government has entirely given up the whole question, with submissive deference to our peculiar friends and brothers, the British, who are daily amusing themselves on the high seas, overhauling the cargoes of our merchant vessels, turning up their noses at our flag, &c., &c.

The smoke has blown off, and nobody need now be afraid of a war with England. With Dan'l. Webster at the helm of State, we couldn't be kicked into one. That is perfectly evident.

WHIG ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The following acknowledgement of the falsehood and fraud of the Ogle speech, so universally circulated last summer, in slanders of Mr. Van Buren, is from the Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Whig, a Federal paper, and shows what the party can say of it now that the election is over, and the humbug dead. Are not these things sufficient to open the eyes of those who were deceived!

"GENTLEMEN: For the first time in my life I visited the President's Mansion. "Thinks I to myself," this day, my eyes, splendor will dazzle ye, and the hidden secrets of extravagance will be made manifest. The gorgeous castles of the Arabian tales passed across my memory—but alas! alas! the ten thousand lies that have been written about that same White House.

"O! Ogle, where art thou, my lousy son of fiction! If thy shirt is as far away from the bright regions of truth, as were thy words, when thou didst utter thy hyperbolical oration, then do I pity thee.

"The plain unvarnished truth is this—the chairs are old, and *one I know is ragged*, and that the only one from which I rifled the plain linen case which covered it. And as all were covered in the same way, I guess that same chair has many tattered compeers in the East Room. It was in that room I saw the ragged (yes, ragged) chair. Now $6,000 is a paltry sum to spend upon such an house; it would take $50,000 to put it in proper order. We are a great and free nation, and should endeavor to avoid luxury on the one hand, and niggardly conduct on the other. Our President should have such furniture, and such fixtures as comport with the dignity of our nation. I care not, in such things, for party. I am a free American, a plain Virginia planter—never desired, and, consequently, never asked for any office, except such as the people confer by their free suffrages—but I felt ashamed for my country when I saw ragged finery in the Nation's House. Besides, the curtains in the green room are miserably faded things; such as no private gentleman would keep in his parlour, unless he should be too poor to get new ones. It is true that the Chandeliers in the East Room are very handsome, and to my country eyes seemed suitable: but that ragged chair is there. Confound a ragged chair, I detest them every where—but a ragged chair in the President's House is positively shocking. Out with the miserable tattered things, and let us have whole chairs, and if the nation is too poor, or too stingy to get a new set to suit the room, just let us have a set of white oak split-bottoms. Any thing rather than ragged finery. A committee ought to be sent there with orders to ransack the House, and take out all that is worn out and unfit for use. Moreover, nothing should be in that house that had not been fabricated in the United States, and by the proper hands of a native born citizen. *Well*, I saw THE tabourettes—they are nothing extra. In our vernacular, they are cross-legged crickets with silk cushion seats.

"Your obedient,

"TOBACCO PLANT."

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The extraordinary session of Congress came together to day—for what, we shall *not* probably learn to-morrow from the President's Message, although we yet hope that the Chief Magistrate will show himself to be at the head of the Government, and not permit Mr. Clay to supersede him in his office of recommending the measures of Government. It is perfectly clear now that Mr. Clay presides in both Houses of Congress. Mr. White, who comes from the adjoining district to Mr. Clay's, in Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House to-day by less than a majority of all the votes *in a full House*, without any qualification for the station but what he borrows from his docility and devotion to Mr. Clay. The President of the Senate, Mr. Southard, has always been in perfect subordination to Mr. Clay both in Mr. Adams' Cabinet and in the Senate. To him, the nod of Mr. Clay will be the law of the Senate. With both the presiding officers at his beck, and a willing majority to follow, Mr. Clay may consider himself the extraordinary Congress. If Mr. Tyler submits himself to the same dictation, Mr. Clay may say, "*I am the State.*" He is certainly in a fair way to command the Executive authority, if it is not voluntarily resigned. He will, doubtless, in a day or two, place himself at the head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Here he will lay down the course of Secretary Webster as to our foreign relations. Every body knows that while in the Senate, Webster's spirit was ever rebuked by Mr. Clay's, as Anthony's was by Cæsar's. At the head of the Cabinet, while his assuming superior has the command of the purse and the sword in Congress, he will be less able to make resistance, than in his independent position in the Senate. If, then, the President resigns himself to the Secretary, the whole result will be to make Mr. Clay the sole heir of all the glories of the hard cider campaign, and General Harrison will have done what he said, as soon as his election was known, he would willingly do—he has in effect resigned his power, in the first year of his Administration, into the hands of Mr. Clay. The old General, we think, did not exactly mean what he said, but death has realized for Mr. Clay what was said as mere compliment. We never before had a deputy President, but as the friends of Mr. Clay, after repeated trials, found it in vain to attempt to make him President by the votes of the people, we cannot but give them credit for the dexterity by which they have compassed the object, by contriving to have the power deputized to him.—*Globe.*

From the Missouri Argus.

Gen. Jackson from the moment Nicholas Biddle attempted to dictate the course of the Administration and to conceal the doings of the Bank of the United States from the four Government directors who represented the stock owned by the United States, pronounced Nicholas Biddle and his associates corrupt and bad men. He instantly upon their screening themselves from the responsibility and making their *official* acts secret even from *directors*, advised Congress to remove from their keeping the Government money. For he judged that when men felt at liberty to do wrong, *publicly* and boast of their *adroitness* in concealing their acts, they were capable of any act, however base. They had commenced doing wrong. They *boasted* of their doing wrong, and thus proved themselves old offenders. He considered them perfectly corrupt, for those who do wrong the *first time*, do not boast of their crimes. Only old offenders swagger. It was a *feat* to be boasted of to vote directors from the board, it would be a still greater feat to seize the stock and money represented by them.

But Mr. Biddle notwithstanding this public crime committed upon the laws of the land, was eulogized by Senators and Representatives in Congress, by orators, financiers, merchants, printers and groggery politicians, and by them was held up to Gen. Jackson as the person proper to be advised with—he was told again that if Nicholas Biddle was made Secretary of the Treasury, "prosperity would be instantly restored!" And this after Mr. Biddle had procured the passage of a resolution allowing all the money of the Bank to be loaned out by himself, the cashier and three directors, under the name of Exchange Committee—and denying to the other directors the right even to know what had been done in the discharge of a duty which they alone should have performed! And to *overpower* the Goverement was the reason assigned for thus violating the spirit of the charter! For thus putting the money into the hands of the president, cashier, and one of the three directors associated with them!

General Jackson instantly concluded that they intended to plunder the Government. With his great knowledge of men he was able to read Mr. Biddle at a glance. Congress thought otherwise and refused to remove the Government moneys. General Jackson took the responsibility of removing them himself, and declared, notwithstanding the great apparent prosperity of the Bank, that he did not consider the money safe in the hands of Mr. N. Biddle and his associates.

Mr. Biddle instantly commenced a run upon all the other Banks, in New York, &c. to break them down—General Jackson had contingent Treasury drafts issued to be presented at such places as the Bank should press the hardest; Governor Marcy of New York recommended and the Legislature authorized the issue of State bonds to the amount of $6,000,000 to sustain the Banks of New York against the attacks of the United States Bank—many of the merchants and money men flew to the relief of the safety fund Banks, and thus averted a general prostration of the Banks of New York and all New England—of Baltimore and Charleston.

Mr. Biddle admits in his letters, now that he is kicked out of the Bank, that the United States Bank tried to prostrate the New York banks, and that the effort is the occasion of its own prostration!

And yet, notwithstanding these rascally efforts to produce wide spread ruin, the Whigs literally *flooded* Congress with petitions to restore the deposites to that bank! Hundreds of individuals, living in this city, signed such petitions—the President was condemned as a tyrant and a usurper—the House of Representatives was pronounced recreant to their duty for not impeaching the President of the United States for a violation of the Constitution!

But General Jackson stood firm. He saw that Mr. Biddle was devoid of principle—that he was *sustained* by his political associates in wrong-doing. He saw that, in addition to the want of moral rectitude, Mr. Biddle was bold, sagacious, impudent, and utterly, totally reckless, and would, upon the *slightest pretext*, seize and squander the public money. And when General Jackson succeeded in inducing Congress to sell the stock owned by the nation, Mr. Biddle ostentatiously bought it for the Bank at a premium!

What General Jackson said of this man became verified in a short time. Deprived of the Government fund, *he turned upon his own friends*, and has plundered the stockholders to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars for himself and of millions for others who were his friends! The *suspended debt* loaned to his friends, most of whom are utterly insolvent, amounts to over seven millions of dollars! Besides this vast sum, *others* paid large debts for money obtained of the Bank in Mississippi railroad stocks. Several millions were paid in that way! The Bank has on the hand $31,000,000 of such stock! Biddle himself paid a debt of $320,000 in Texas bonds *at par*, at a time when twenty dollars bought a hundred dollar bond!

When General Jackson saw that he was dealing with a thoroughly unprincipled, yet, *at that time*, very popular man, he stopped at nothing, but determined *to do his duty*, regardless of a world in arms; he saw that his country was in danger, and, therefore, sternly refused to look at consequences that some of his party friends wished him to contemplate; for it was a fearful thing to combat the money power which that bank could array.

THE UNITED STATES BANK AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Astounding Developments!—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, upon good authority that the editors or publishers of the Federal papers in that city and county, are large borrowers and debtors to the United States Bank. To the publishers of one *pretended* Democratic paper the sum charged is about sixty-five thousand dollars. To the others, the sums vary from $18,000 to $52,000. To editors and publishers in New York and Baltimore, similarly large sums have been loaned, among whom are the names of Webb and Noah. To Gales and Seaton, editors and publishers, Washington City, and the official organ of the new Administration, there stands charged the enormous sum of *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars!*

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that since the veto session of 1832. This is near half a million of dollars to one press. No wonder the editors are clamorous for another Bank—that they scream night and day for another of fifty or one hundred millions. And here we will repeat what we have said before, that the officers of the Bank cannot tell how much was given to editors, nor even state the same account twice in the same way. Thus Biddle, in Clayton's report, states Jasper Harding's accommodations at thirty six thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars, (page 108) In Tyler's report, it is stated at twenty three thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, (page 40) So also of Webb and Noah. In Clayton's report (page 300) it is stated by Biddle to be fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars; in Tyler's report (page 40) it is stated at seventy-one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars. Here is a difference of near twenty thousand dollars in stating the same account! Gales and Seaton's debt was stated in Tyler's report (page 40) at eighty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars. This was in 1834; now in 1841, it is stated at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars! a rapid increase.—*Globe.*

Good.—The New Orleans Bee contains the particulars of a suit brought by "Kelly vs. Benedict and Carter," to recover damages for the loss of a number of houses destroyed by the blowing up of the steamboat Gen. Brown in 1838. According to the Bee, it was brought in proof that the Gen. Brown landed at Helena, in Arkansas, on her downward passage, and that she remained at that place some 15 or 30 minutes, during which time she did not blow off steam or work her engine. That before she left the wharf, or had made a revolution of her engine, she blew up with a tremendous explosion, bursting the whole of her boilers, which were broken into pieces, and torn and twisted in the most wonderful manner.—Besides many lives lost, a number of horses were either killed or scalded, belonging to the plaintiff, for the value of which the suit was instituted. The defendants were the owners of the boat, and although neither of them was on board at the time, the court held them responsible for the negligence of their agents. The jury after retiring for a few moments returned a verdict of $2,500 damages for the plaintiff.

This is striking at the very root of the evil.—The fear of such verdicts before the eyes of the steamboat proprietors, will ensure the public more safety from explosions that all the acts that Congress could pass at an extra session.—*Mobile Reg.*

Suppression of Gambling.—Recorder Baldwin, of New Orleans, has submitted to the Legislature a memorial in favor of the utter suppression of gambling in that city, pointing out the means of rendering such a suppression effectual and final. When the Recorder has succeeded in suppressing the practice in that city, we would advise him to sell the patent right of the plan to Philadelphia. In no city is a gambling suppression more essentially needed.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Indian Skeleton.—The Newbern Spectator says, that the keeper of the Clermont Bridge in sinking a well, found the "entire skeleton of an Indian, covered with pine bark, and having glass and ivory beads about his neck." The remains were in a high state of preservation, but the exposure to the atmosphere rapidly effected their dissolution.

The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the present Spring season is at least three weeks behind the usual time, and adds:

"Much that has been done will have to be done again in consequence of the seed having rotted in the ground. The fruit of this neighborhood it is believed has been but very little injured by frosts and the prospect is that there will be, at least, an average crop. We have noticed predictions of a short crop of wheat the present season, but we have seen no reasons offered which favorable weather cannot yet remedy. In this vicinity the prospect is fair."

DIED,

In this Town, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUNER, consort of Mr. Jacob Bruner, aged about 22 years. Mrs. Bruner made a profession of religion, and joined the Lutheran Church, in the 17th year of her age, and ever since has been a consistent and exemplary member. She was an affectionate wife, and a kind mother, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. Not only will the relations of the deceased be grieved at this dispensation of Providence, but all those who have known her intimately will deeply deplore the loss they have sustained by her death. Although her relatives and friends are called to mourn her departure, they ought not to sorrow as those who have no hope, for they know that their loss is her eternal gain.—[*Communicated.*

In this Town, on the 6th instant, Mrs. NANCY ROTAN, aged about 55 years. Mrs. Rotan was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exhibited in her life and death, the power and comfort of the religion she professed. She has left several children and sisters, and a large circle of friends to lament her death, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that she had the rod and staff of her Savior to comfort and conduct her safely o'er Jordan's stormy waves.

Communicated.

In this Town, on the 4th instant, Mr. WILLIAM FOARD, at an advanced age.

In this County, on the 19th ult., Mrs. NANCY BORROUGHS, consort of Mr. Allen Borroughs, aged 54 years.

We are requested to announce Mr. R. E. TROY as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Maj. JUNIUS SNEED, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. E. R. BIRCKHEAD, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. DAVID KERNS, as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Maj. JAMES E. KERR, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce JOHN GILES, Esq., as a Candidate for re election for the office of County Court Clerk

Blanks For Sale Here.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. tf

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

Docts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. ☞ Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. tf.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Heden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Carry-alls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. tf

Corn and Oats for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has within two miles of Salisbury, a large quantity of CORN and OATS for Sale; also, some cattle and hogs.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 2, 1841. tf

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL valuable Negroes for Sale. Enquire at this Office. Salisbury, April 9.

PROSPECTUS.

THE publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of Government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Union, to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contributions by which the Banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain, as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

The EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st May, and will be continued during the session. The Congressional Globe will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the Appendix will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out, or revised, by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a valuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the Extra Globe should be here by the 26th May, and for the Congressional Globe and Appendix by the 6th June nex, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 Copy of the Extra Globe		$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either		$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions of newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, April 20, 1841.

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure: in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Brownlown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 384 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the FARMER.

Secondly.—*Education*, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly.—*Science*, and the *Mechanical Arts*, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly.—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly.—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both *Foreign* and *Domestic*; excluding all *political* contests, and subjects calculated to promote *party* animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

Conditions.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33⅓ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD &
W. P. RICHARDS.

May 14, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JUNE 11, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (lon.)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$2 75 a $3 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	50 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 29, 1841.

Brandy, (peach)	50 a 60	Feathers,	24 a 27½
Do (apple)	45 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	28 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails,	6½ a 7
Butter,	12 a 16	Salt, (bushel)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$1 90 a $2 25
Coffee,	12½ a 15½	Sugar, (brown)	8½ a 12
Cotton,	7 a 10	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (lost.)	18 a 20
Corn,	55	Tobacco, (leaf)	3 a 5
Candles,	17	Wheat,	$1 40
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Whiskey,	30
Flour,	$5 a $6 50	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C. JUNE 2, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	4	Flour,	$5 a $5 25
Bacon,	7 a 8½	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	10 a 15	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 55	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JUNE 2, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	8½ a 11
Bacon,	7 a 8	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Molasses,	45 a 56
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

Blanks For Sale Here.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burns, formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver, and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the Subscriber will carry on the *Silver Smith Business* in all the varieties common in country towns, such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.

He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skilful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.

Salisbury, April 9 1841. F

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

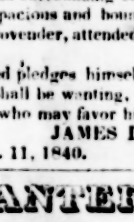
His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PLANTERS'



(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841. 6m

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores*, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Elizabeth A. Wilson
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
James Wilson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Wilson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Western Carolinian, that the said James Wilson appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to answer, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment ordered accordingly.

Witness, Sam'l. R. Bell, Clerk of our said Court at Statesville, the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1841.

S. R. BELL, C'k.

March 26, 1841.—3m.—Printer's Fee $10.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

PRESS FOR SALE, &c.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840. y

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. F

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND

HOUSE-KEEPERS,

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840. F

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.

DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. BADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. TF

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to Mississippi next fall, offers the following valuable plantations for sale on fair and reasonable terms:

One Tract, lying about five miles East of Salisbury, adjoining Mrs. Barringer's Mill lands, containing about

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES.

This place is called the Holdshouser tract, is well improved, and first rate land,—good house, and out houses, barn, &c.

Another Tract, called the Trexler place, lying on Crane Creek below Mrs. Barringer's mill tract, has on it an excellent grist and flour mill, and wool carding machine, and a good dwelling house, and out houses,—and the land of fine quality.

Also, my plantation where I live, containing 170 Acres of first rate land, well improved, and in good condition,—an excellent dwelling house, and good out houses—a large barn, &c.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, all wood land, and the greater part of it excellent soil.

Persons wishing to buy, will always find me at home. HENRY TREXLER.

Rowan County, April 9 1841. TF

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will go much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from a *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Jackson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839 tf

PROSPECTUS

OF A

POLITICAL NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITLED

THE EXTRA STANDARD,

THOMAS LORING, *Editor.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. y

Clock and Watch Repairing.

John U. Vogler

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has commenced the above business in this place. His shop is three doors from the Court house, directly opposite F. R. Rouecbe's Coffee House, on the North east square, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and despatch. From a long experience in his business, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. All work from a distance punctually attended to, and forwarded according to order.

Salisbury, April 16, 1841. TF

K K K

KALL KASH KUSTOMERS.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection. F. R. ROUECHE.

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

WINES and LIQUORS, imported and domestic;

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Sardines, Herrings;—essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, mint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 12, 1841. TF

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. F

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

or Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE ILE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or be paid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over 34,000 *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean*, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce,
Mechanics,	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetiæ,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety, *as can be found in any other Journal*, embracing subjects for

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The *COURIER* may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always *FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.*

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige us by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.